



**Legislative Bulletin.....July 25, 2005**

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**Summary of the Bills Under Consideration Today:**

**Total Number of New Government Programs: 0**

**Total Cost of Discretionary Authorizations: Authorizes \$69 million over five years**

**Effect on Revenue: \$0**

**Total Change in Mandatory Spending: \$13 million over eight years**

**Total New State & Local Government Mandates: 0**

**Total New Private Sector Mandates: 0**

**Number of Bills Without Committee Reports: 6**

**Number of Reported Bills that Don't Cite Specific Clauses of Constitutional Authority: 0**

**H.J.Res. 59— Expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the establishment of an appropriate day for the commemoration of the women suffragists who fought for and won the right of women to vote in the United States —as introduced (Berkeley)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 25, 2005, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.J.Res. 59 resolves, “That it is the sense of Congress that an appropriate day should be established for the commemoration of the women suffragists who worked for the right of women to vote in the United States.”

**Additional Information:** In 1878, an amendment to give women the right to vote was first introduced in Congress. On May 21, 1919, the House of Representatives passed the amendment, and two weeks later, the Senate followed. On August 18, 1920, Tennessee became the 36<sup>th</sup> state to ratify the amendment, giving the amendment three-fourths of the states. Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby certified the ratification on August 26, 1920, granting women in the United States the right to vote. The Amendment reads:

“Section 1: The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

“Section 2: Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

The resolution notes women suffragette leaders such as Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Alice Paul, and Susan B. Anthony, who in 1872, with a group of women voted in the presidential election in Rochester, New York, and were arrested and fined for voting illegally.

For more information see: [http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/featured\\_documents/amendment\\_19/](http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/featured_documents/amendment_19/)

Though no mention is made of it in the resolution, many of these women also fought for mothers and their unborn children and against abortion. For more information see: <http://www.feministsforlife.org/history/foremoth.htm>

**Committee Action:** On July 14, 2005, the resolution was introduced and referred to the House Committee on Government Reform, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** None.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

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## **H.Con.Res. 181 — Supporting the goals and ideals of National Life Insurance Awareness Month, and for other purposes — *as introduced* (Biggert)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 25, 2005, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.Con.Res. 181 states that it is resolved, “That the Congress—

“(1) supports the goals and ideals of Life Insurance Awareness Month; and

“(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the Federal Government, States, localities, schools, nonprofit organizations, businesses, other entities, and the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs and activities.”

**Additional Information:** According to the resolution’s findings, “life insurance is an essential part of a sound financial plan [that is] an essential part of a sound financial plan. ... [N]early 50,000,000 Americans say they lack the life insurance coverage needed to ensure a secure financial future for their loved ones.” The Life and Health Insurance Foundation for Education (LIFE), the National Association of Insurance and Financial Advisors (NAIFA), and a coalition representing hundreds of leading life insurance companies and organizations have designated September 2005, as ‘Life Insurance Awareness Month’, the goal of which is to make consumers more aware of their life insurance needs, seek professional advice, and take the actions necessary to achieve the financial security of their loved ones.

**Committee Action:** On June 17, 2005, the resolution was introduced and referred to the House Committee on Government Reform, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** None.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

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## **H.Res. 329 — Honoring former President William Jefferson Clinton on the occasion of his 59th birthday — *as introduced* (Maloney)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 25, 2005, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.Res. 329 states that it is resolved, “That the House of Representatives honors former President William Jefferson Clinton on the occasion of his 59th birthday on August 19, 2005, and extends best wishes to him and his family.”

**Additional Information:** Former President William Jefferson Clinton was born in Hope, Arkansas, on August 19, 1946. He attended Georgetown University as an undergraduate and received a Rhodes Scholarship in 1968, and a law degree from Yale University in 1973. He was Attorney General of Arkansas, Governor of Arkansas, and Chairman of the National Governors Association. In 1992, he was elected the 42<sup>nd</sup> President of the United States, with a plurality of the popular vote (43%) and with 370 of 538 Electoral College votes, and was reelected for a second term in 1996.

The resolution's findings state that "during William Jefferson Clinton's time in office the United States experienced 8 years of economic expansion, job growth, and the transformation of a budget deficit into a budget surplus." It also credits the former President for having "rallied the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to put an end to ethnic cleansing in the Balkans and to depose the murderous regime of Slobodan Milosevic, actions which eventually led to the signing of the Dayton Peace Accords ... [for] play[ing] a major role in the Good Friday Peace Accords which finally brought peace to war-torn Northern Ireland." It notes that Presidents Clinton and George H. W. Bush were appointed to lead the United States' effort to provide private aid to the victims of the devastating tsunami that struck southeast Asia on December 26, 2004. For more information see: <http://www.clintonlibrary.gov/>.

President Clinton was the second President to be impeached; the first was President Andrew Johnson in 1867. On December 19, 1998, the House impeached President Clinton by approving two of the four articles of impeachment. See the votes on the two articles click here: <http://clerk.house.gov/evs/1998/roll543.xml>; <http://clerk.house.gov/evs/1998/roll545.xml>.

On February 12 and 14, 1999, the Senate acquitted President Clinton on both articles of impeachment; the vote on obstruction of justice was 50-50: [http://www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll\\_call\\_lists/roll\\_call\\_vote\\_cfm.cfm?congress=106&session=1&vote=00018](http://www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll_call_lists/roll_call_vote_cfm.cfm?congress=106&session=1&vote=00018) and the vote on perjury was 45-55: [http://www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll\\_call\\_lists/roll\\_call\\_vote\\_cfm.cfm?congress=106&session=1&vote=00017](http://www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll_call_lists/roll_call_vote_cfm.cfm?congress=106&session=1&vote=00017). (Note: Citing Scottish law, Pennsylvania Senator Arlen Specter voted "not proven" but that was entered into the record as "not guilty" given that he was voting in the Senate of the United States of America.)

**Committee Action:** On June 17, 2005, the resolution was introduced and referred to the House Committee on Government Reform, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** None.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** While the Clinton Administration expanded both the size and scope of the Federal Government, this resolution does not.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

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**H.Res. 289 — Supporting the goals and ideals of National Health Center Week in order to raise awareness of health services provided by community, migrant, public housing, and homeless health centers — *as introduced (D. Davis)***

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 25, 2005, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.Res. 289 resolves that the House of Representatives “supports the goals and ideals of National Health Center Week, and requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.”

**Additional Information:** The week of August 7, 2005, is “National Health Center Week.” According to the resolution, “community, migrant, public housing, and homeless health centers are nonprofit, community owned and operated health providers.” With more than 1,000 health centers serving more than 15,000,000 people in over 3,600 communities, the resolution states, “such health centers have provided cost-effective, high-quality health care to the Nation’s poor and medically underserved [providing] care to 1 of every 7 uninsured individuals, 1 of every 9 Medicaid beneficiaries, 1 of every 7 people of color, and 1 of every 9 rural Americans, all of whom would otherwise lack access to health care.” Additionally, “Federal grants on average contribute 25 percent of such a health center’s budget, with the remainder provided by State and local governments, Medicare, Medicaid, private contributions, private insurance, and patient fees.”

According to the Health Center Week website, 2005 is the 40th anniversary of the creation of the federal Health Centers program, and the theme for National Health Center Week 2005 is, “The Proud Legacy of America’s Health Centers ‘A Model for Today – A Solution for Tomorrow’.” (www.healthcenterweek.com)

**Committee Action:** On May 19, 2005, the resolution was introduced and referred to the House Government Reform Committee, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution authorizes no expenditure. NOTE: In fiscal year 2004, Congress appropriated \$1.573 billion to the federal health centers program, and in FY2005 the program received \$1.734 billion. For additional information, Congressional staff can access a CRS report, <http://www.congress.gov/erp/rl/pdf/RL32046.pdf>.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

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**H.Res. 294 — Supporting the goals of “A Day of Commemoration of the Great Upheaval” — *as introduced* (Boustany)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 25, 2005, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.Res. 289 resolves that the House of Representatives “supports the goals of Acadian Heritage Week and supports the goals of ‘A Day of Commemoration of the Great Upheaval’, as established by Queen Elizabeth II’s Royal Proclamation, signed on December 9, 2003, in which the sufferings of the Acadian people were acknowledged.”

**Additional Information:** According to the resolution, “on March 3, 1699, France established the French colony of Louisiana, and on December 9, 2003, a royal proclamation was signed in Canada in which Queen Elizabeth II acknowledged for the first time the wrongs committed in the name of the English Crown during the Acadian deportation of 1755.” The proclamation declares July 28<sup>th</sup>, beginning in 2005, the “Day of Commemoration of the Great Upheaval.” 250 years ago, 10,000 men, women and children, ancestors of south Louisiana’s French-Acadian people, were exiled from Nova Scotia, and the Louisiana Legislature declared Acadian Heritage Week as the third week in September, encouraging Louisiana state schools “to teach children about their Acadian history, culture, and heritage” According to the resolution, “in 2005, the world will memorialize the 250th anniversary of the Acadian deportation and observe a day of remembrance of the suffering of the Acadian people as a result of their deportation by the British Crown.” The Acadians were the original French settlers in what are now the Canadian provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

**Committee Action:** On May 24, 2005, the resolution was introduced and referred to the House Government Reform Committee, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution authorizes no expenditures

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

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**H.R. 2977 — To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 306 2nd Avenue in Brockway, Montana, as the “Paul Kasten Post Office Building” — *as introduced* (Rehberg)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 25, 2005, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** The bill designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 306 2nd Avenue in Brockway, Montana, as the “Paul Kasten Post Office Building.”

**Additional Information:** According to the Associated Press, Paul Kasten was a rural mail carrier in Montana for 50 years. Kasten began delivering mail on horseback in 1947, and retired this spring at the age of 86. In the article, Kasten stated, “I don't try to draw attention to myself, I just went to work. But if Denny wants to name a post office after me, I guess that would be all right.”

**Committee Action:** On June 17, 2005, the bill was introduced and referred to the House Government Reform Committee, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The only costs associated with a postal facility renaming are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** Although no committee report citing constitutional authority is available, Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the Constitution grants Congress the authority to establish Post Offices and post Roads.

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**H.R. 2894 — To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 102 South Walters Avenue in Hodgenville, Kentucky, as the “Abraham Lincoln Birthplace Post Office Building” — *as introduced* (R. Lewis)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 25, 2005, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** The bill designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 102 South Walters Avenue in Hodgenville, Kentucky, as the “Abraham Lincoln Birthplace Post Office Building.”

**Additional Information:** According to the sponsor, Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809 in a one-room log cabin at the Sinking Spring Farm in what is now LaRue County, Kentucky. Hodgenville, KY is the home of our 16<sup>th</sup> President and one of the most influential figures in American history.

**Committee Action:** On June 14, 2005, the bill was introduced and referred to the House Government Reform Committee, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The only costs associated with a postal facility renaming are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** Although no committee report citing constitutional authority is available, Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the Constitution grants Congress the authority to establish Post Offices and post Roads.

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**S. 904 — To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1560 Union Valley Road in West Milford, New Jersey, as the “Brian P. Parrello Post Office Building” (*Sen. Lautenberg*)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 25, 2005, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** The bill designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1560 Union Valley Road in West Milford, New Jersey, as the “Brian P. Parrello Post Office Building.”

**Additional Information:** Lance Cpl. Brian Parrello died on January 1, 2005, at the age of 19, while serving as a United States Marine in Operation Iraqi Freedom. Parrello was from West Milford, New Jersey and joined the Marines after high school. He was killed by hostile fire in Anbar province, Iraq. Additional information about Lance Cpl. Parrello can be found at <http://www.militarycity.com/valor/580876.html>.



**Committee Action:** On June 29, 2005, S. 904 passed the Senate by unanimous consent and was referred to the House Government Reform Committee, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The only costs associated with a postal facility renaming are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the Constitution grants Congress the authority to establish Post Offices and post Roads.

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**S. 775 — To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 123 W. 7<sup>th</sup> Street in Holdenville, Oklahoma, as the “Boone Pickens Post Office” (Sen. Inhofe)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Monday, July 25, 2005, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** S. 775 would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 123 W. 7th Street in Holdenville, Oklahoma, as the “Boone Pickens Post Office.”

**Additional Information:** T. Boone Pickens founded Mesa Petroleum in 1956 with \$2,500, growing it into the nation’s largest independent domestic oil and gas producer. Mr. Pickens is founder and chairman emeritus Clean Energy Fuels, the nation’s largest supplier of natural gas to the transportation sector. Mr. Pickens was born in Holdenville, Oklahoma and moved to Amarillo, Texas while in high school. He attended Texas A&M while in high school and later earned a geology degree from Oklahoma A&M.

**Committee Action:** S. 775 was introduced in the Senate on April 13, 2005, and passed the Senate by unanimous consent. It was referred to the House Committee on Government Reform, and not acted upon.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The only costs associated with a postal facility renaming are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** Although no committee report citing constitutional authority is available, Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the Constitution grants Congress the authority to establish Post Offices and post Roads.

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**S. 571 — To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1915 Fulton Street in Brooklyn, New York, as the “Congresswoman Shirley A. Chisholm Post Office Building” (Sen. Schumer)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Monday, July 25, 2005, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** S. 571 would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1915 Fulton Street in Brooklyn, New York, as the “Congresswoman Shirley A. Chisholm Post Office Building.”

**Additional Information:** Congresswoman Shirley A. Chisholm was represented areas of Brooklyn, New York for seven consecutive terms. She was the first African-American woman elected to Congress. Shirley Chisholm was born Shirley Anita St. Hill on November 30, 1924, in Brooklyn, New York. She attended public schools of Brooklyn, N.Y. and earned a B.A. from Brooklyn College in 1946. She later earned an M.A. from Columbia University in 1952. Rep. Chisholm was a nursery school teacher from 1946 - 1953 and became the director of Hamilton-Madison Child Care Center in New York City from 1953 - 1959. She became an educational consultant at Division of Day Care in New York City from 1959 - 1964, an assemblywoman in the New York State Legislature from 1964-1968 and was elected as a Democrat to the Ninety-first and to the six succeeding Congresses from January 3, 1969 - January 3, 1983.

**Committee Action:** S. 571 was introduced in the Senate on March 9, 2005, and passed the Senate by unanimous consent. It was referred to the House Committee on Government Reform, and not acted upon.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The only costs associated with a postal facility renaming are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** Although no committee report citing constitutional authority is available, Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the Constitution grants Congress the authority to establish Post Offices and post Roads.

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**H.R. 3339 — To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2061 South Park Avenue in Buffalo, New York, as the “James T. Molloy Post Office Building” — *as introduced (Higgins)***

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Monday, July 25, 2005, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.R. 3339 would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2061 South Park Avenue in Buffalo, New York, as the “James T. Molloy Post Office Building.”

**Additional Information:** James T. Molloy was the former Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, elected by the 94th Congress in 1974 to serve as Doorkeeper, and unanimously reelected by each succeeding Congress through the 103d Congress. Mr. Molloy was born in Buffalo, NY, on June 3, 1936. He graduated from Canisius College with a bachelor of science in 1958. Mr. Malloy also served as a marine fireman with the Buffalo Fire Department, a school teacher in Buffalo and Lackawanna schools, and as the Chief Finance Officer for the House of Representatives.

**Committee Action:** H.R. 3339 was introduced on July 19, 2005, and referred to the Committee on Government Reform, which took no action on the bill.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The only costs associated with a postal facility renaming are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** Although no committee report citing constitutional authority is available, Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the Constitution grants Congress the authority to establish Post Offices and post Roads.

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## **H.R. 1797 — Spokane Tribe of Indians of the Spokane Reservation Grand Coulee Dam Equitable Compensation Settlement Act (McMorris)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Monday, July 25, 2005, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.R. 1797 establishes an interest-bearing trust fund in the U.S. Treasury known as “the Spokane Tribe of Indians Settlement Fund” and authorizes the appropriation of \$69 million over five years to be deposited into the fund. This fund is being established “to compensative the Spokane Tribe of Indians for the use of its land by the Grand Coulee Dam project in Washington state.” The bill requires the payment of compensation directly to the Spokane Business Council for the use of these lands for the generation of hydropower from the Dam.

Starting in 2007, the bill would require the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) to make annual payments to the tribe from receipts generated from the sale of electricity. Those payments to the tribe would be offset by increases in the rates charged to BPA’s customers for electricity sales. Under the bill, BPA also would be relieved from making certain interest payments to the Treasury for funds borrowed on BPA’s behalf, thus reducing BPA expenses and offsetting the customer rates increases. CBO estimates that this provision would reduce receipts collected by BPA by \$13 million over the 2007-2015 period, and by \$1.3 million per year after 2015.

H.R. 1797 requires that \$5 million of the funds be used to build and maintain a Cultural Resource Repository and Interpretive Center concerning the culture and history of the Spokane Tribe. It requires that 25 percent of the funds be reserved for the Spokane Business Council to be “used for discretionary purposes of general benefit to all members of the Spokane Tribe. It also requires that 75 percent of the funds be used by the Council “to carry out resource development programs, credit programs scholarship programs, or reserve investment and economic development programs.” The bill directs the Administrator of the BPA to make specified settlement payments to the Spokane Tribe over a 25-year period according to a specified formula (based on receipts).

The bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to transfer administrative jurisdiction from the Bureau of Reclamation to the Bureau of Indian Affairs over certain land located within the exterior boundaries of the Spokane Indian Reservation and certain other land located on the south bank of the Spokane River. The bill also provides that payments “by the Secretary and the Administrator and restoration of ownership of land in trust constitute full satisfaction of the claim of the Spokane Tribe to a fair share of the annual hydropower revenues generated by the Grand Coulee Dam project for the past and continued use of land of the Spokane Tribe for the production of hydropower at Grand Coulee Dam.”

**Additional Information:** According to the Committee report, the Grand Coulee Dam was built in the late 1930s and early 1940s. The accompanying reservoir inundated approximately 2,500 acres of the Spokane Indian Reservation. Under the Indian Claims Commission Act of 1946, all tribes were given five years to file land claims against the federal government. Although the Spokane Tribe filed a claim at the time and settled in 1967, lands related to the Dam were not included in the claim. For the Tribe to recover damages associated with the Dam through litigation, a federal law allowing them to file a new legal claim would be required. Rather than focusing on litigation, the Spokane Tribe has pursued direct settlement funding by legislative means.”

**Committee Action:** H.R. 1797 was introduced on April 21, 2005, and referred to the Committee on Resources Subcommittee on Water and Power. The bill was considered and a mark-up session held on May 18, and it was reported out by the full Committee by unanimous consent (H. Rept. [109-150](#)).

**Cost to Taxpayers:** According to the Committee Report, CBO estimates that implementing the bill would cost \$69 million over the 2006-2010 period for payments into the Spokane Tribe of Indians Settlement Fund. Under the bill, BPA also would be relieved from making certain interest payments to the Treasury for funds borrowed on BPA's behalf. CBO estimates that this provision would reduce receipts collected by BPA by \$13 million over the 2007-2015 period, and by \$1.3 million per year after 2015.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** The Resources Committee, in H. Rept. [109-150](#), cites constitutional authority in Article 1, Section 8 on the Constitution, but fails to cite a specific Clause.

House Rule XIII, Section 3(d)(1), requires that all committee reports contain “a statement citing the *specific* powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution.” *[emphasis added]*

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**H.Res.308 — Supporting the goals of National Marina Day and urging marinas continue providing environmentally friendly gateways to boating (*Dicks*)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 25, 2005, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.Res. 308 states that is resolved, “That the House of Representatives—

“(1) supports the goals of National Marina Day; and

“(2) urges that the marinas of the United States continue to provide environmentally friendly gateways to boating for the people of the United States.”

**Additional Information:** According to the resolution’s findings, “the people of the United States highly value their recreational time and their ability to access the waterways of the United States, one of the Nation’s greatest natural resources.” The U.S. has more than 12,000 marinas and the Marina Operators Association of America has designated August 13, 2005 as “National Marina Day” to increase awareness among citizens, policymakers, and elected officials about the many contributions that marinas make to communities.

**Committee Action:** On June 8, 2005, the resolution was introduced and referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** None.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

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**H.Res. 376 — Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Federal Trade Commission should investigate the publication of the video game “Grand Theft Auto: San Andreas” to determine if the publisher intentionally deceived the Entertainment Software Ratings Board to avoid an “Adults-Only” rating — *as introduced* (Upton)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 25, 2005, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.Res. 376 resolves that it is the sense of the House of Representatives that “the Federal Trade Commission should investigate the publication of the video game “Grand Theft Auto: San Andreas” to determine if the publisher, Rockstar Games, intentionally deceived the Entertainment Software Ratings Board to avoid an “Adults-Only” rating, and if the Commission determines Rockstar Games to have committed such deception or fraud, the Commission should apply the toughest of penalties.”

**Additional Information:** The video game “Grand Theft Auto: San Andreas” was originally given the rating of “Mature” by the Entertainment Software Ratings Board, however upon

discovery of sexually explicit content within the game, the Board revoked the “Mature” rating and gave the game an “Adults Only” rating. According to the resolution, the game contains sexually explicit content that is accessible by consumers but that appears to have been hidden from the ratings board in order to avoid the game receiving an “Adults Only” rating. The resolution expresses the concern that publishing company Rockstar Games, “may have intentionally deceived the ratings board and consumers.”

**Committee Action:** On June, 22 2005, the resolution was introduced and referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution authorizes no expenditure.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

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